TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1893.

If our friends who facor us will manuscripts for Montion wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, usued lo-morrow morning, must be handed in this evenme before & o'clock

An Interesting Week in France.

To-day, on the reassembling of the French Chamber of Deputies, the Duruy Ministry will be at once called upon to prove their ability to keep the power which President CARNOT confided to them just before the recess. As regards experience, distinction, and debating power the members of the new Cabinet are decidedly inferior to their predecessors, and they will be crippled by the obligation imposed on them, as it was on M. RIBOT and his colleagues, of defending the right of the Senate to amend money bills passed by the popular branch of the French legislature. The assertion of such a right by the British House of Lords would not be tolerated by the House of Commons; and the present week will demonstrate whether the direct representatives of the French people will less firmly insist upon their claim to an exclusive control of appropriations.

M. CARNOT desires to be elected President of the French republic for a second term. To that end it is of vital importance to him to keep the good will of the Senate. Under the French Constitution the Chief Magistrate is chosen, not by the people, but by the two Houses of Parliament in joint session. The Senate contains 300 members; the Chamber of Deputies 559; a majority, therefore, of the whole legislature is 430. The Chamber of Deputies will be renewed at the coming general election, which must take place not later than October of this year. Of this, the popular branch of the legislature, M. CARNOT has no hope of securing more than a minority. Consequently, it is an essential condition of his success that he should command the votes of all the Senators who lately voted for M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR. That would practically mean all the Senators, except a few recalcitrant republicans devoted to M. CONSTANS, and the monarchists, who have been reduced to a small fraction of the House which they once controlled.

Entering the joint session of the Chambers, with the bulk of the Senate at his back. M. CARNOT would have a fair chance of attracting votes enough in the lower House to make sure of his election to the Presidency. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he should side with the Senate, and against the lower House, in a conflict of jurisdiction, especially as legal authorities differ with respect to the construction of the French Constitution. It is certain that M. Ribor was defeated and obliged to resign because, in deference to the President's wishes, he defended the Senate's right to strike out the clauses regulating the liquor taxes in the appropriation bill. The bill thus amended is now before the lower Chamber, and it will be the first duty of the Deputies to say whether they will, after all, acquiesce in what, just before the recess, they pronounced a usurpation.

This is the fundamental difficulty with which M. DUPUY and his colleagues must cope, but they are threatened with annoyance on other grounds. The melinite affair will be made, it is said, the subject of an interpellation. The inventor of this compound was tried, convicted, and imprisoned on the charge of having offered to sell his explosive to the British Government, but it is now generally believed that he was the victim of his high-minded refusal to permit his invention to be made the pretext for the fraudulent extortion of a large sum of money from the French treasury. For the moment the finger of suspicion points most directly at M. DE FREYCINET, but it is doubtless true that in demanding a committee of investigation the opponents of M. Carnor hope to implicate some near friends of the President.

During this week some decisive moves are likely to be made in the game of chess now playing between M. CARNOT and M. Cons-TANS, the chief rivals for the office of Chief Magistrate of the French republic.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

The purchase by this gentleman of the important and showy estate of Cliveden on the Thames, and his large investments in a newspaper and a magazine in London have given occasion for the surmise that he inends to expatriate himself wholly and to become a British subject.

If there be any justification for such a conjecture, Mr. ASTOR'S step will be remarkable. The ASTOR family, it is true, is not of the old colonial stock. The original ASTOR Ald not emigrate to this country until after the establishment of our independence of Great Britain. But the family traditions are not English. They are German. The original JOHN JACOR ASTOR came hither from Heidelberg in 1783. He was then only approaching his majority, and hence his whole mature life was spent here. When he died in 1848, his estate was estimated at \$20,000,000, and it was then by far the richest estate in America and one of the greatest in the world. Perhaps the sum possessed by his descendants now amounts to ten times as much. They are the greatest landholders of the Union, so far as the value of their property goes, and their land is situated within the limits of New York almost wholly. They have also had the reputation of being just landlords to a distinguished degree. The history of the family is collectent with the development New York from a small and provincial to a great and cosmopolitan community, and their wealth has contributed to that growth. It has been expended here in the improvement of the town. Landlords so extensive have been able to fix the standards of rents; and as in the conservative management of the estate security rather than high interest has been sought, so vast an aggregation of wareouses, shops, and dwellings has tended to establish a moderate return of interest from landed investments. The multiplication in the value of the estate has come argely from the great increase of the value of land within the city limits, as a result of the growth of the town. For many years past, also, the addition of a large part of the ome to the capital has contributed to its enhancement in an important measure; for at no time have the ASTORS been extravagant in their expenditures. Considering their fortune, each generation of them since the original JOHN JACOB ASTOR has kept up moderate state. Many families of far less wealth have lived more showily.

Until the time of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORY Aston not one of the family was conspicuous in public affairs or had been known in American politics. They kept aloof from them except as private citizens. They were also notable for their sole and assiduous devotion to their property interests. They were men of business wholly, and they were

adverse to publicity of any sort. Generally they were not even solicitous of fashionable prominence. Mr. WILLIAM WAL-DORF ASTOR early manifested traits, tastes, and characteristics before undiscovered by the family. In his youth he studied the art of sculpture in the studio of Mr. LAUNT THOMPSON, and later he exhibited political, and subsequently literary ambitions, showing creditable abilities in each field.

Thus he has distinguished himself from all the rest of the Astons during the century that the family has been identified with New York. He stands apart from them, and perhaps it is because he recognizes and feels this isolation that he has transferred himself abroad, though his vast possessions are situated here. Perhaps he wants to enjoy the sensation of making a career for himself away from conditions which restrain him at home; for he is still

a young and ambitious man. After all, and even if he expatriates himself, he will take with him American ideas, and the world will be the better for his transplantation. Wherever he is, his Americanism will remain and will assert itself.

The Meeting of the Mourners.

This is going to be a somewhat crowded and particularly lively week in these parts, and we dare say the fact that the National Civil Service Reform League begins its annual meeting in this town to-day has not been brought to the minds of the people. Yet in the imaginations of this austere and melancholy company the chief glory of CRISTOBAL COLON is that he discovered a continent for them to weep in. In the midst of all the celebration and the feasting, let us not forget these professional mourners. They mean to have a very miserable season of communing. It is their way of enjoying themselves. From Administration to Administration they live on scraps of broken hopes, and whole loaves of disappointment. Every year gives them some new defeat to dwell upon.

Gen. CABL SCHURZ, a famous captain of the Chinese civil service, will deliver a memorial address this very evening. Before listening to his dulcet, but calamitous, accents, the General Committee and the Executive Committee will dine with the City Club, an organization whose resolve to put a corruption fund into politics has excited the admiration of all lovers of reform. To-morrow, Mr. CHARLES JEROME BONAPARTE will read a paper on "The Use of Patronage to Influence Legislation," a very interesting subject. We do no injustice to Mr. BONAPARTE, an approved thinker, in saying that nobody in the country can influence legislation to any great extent by the use of patronage; or in saying that the views of the Hon. EUGENE HIGGINS. sometime of Maryland, are worth those of both the General and the Executive Committee of the N. C. S. R. L. General Committee, by the way, is an expression which smacks of Tammany Hall. Executive Committée is an improper expression for Gen. SCHURZ's collection, for these people never execute anything. They read papers, and then expect that the spoils system will hear and tremble.

Mr. WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, who is one of the two Indiana Mugwumps, is to speak on "Platforms and Promises," a subject of vital interest always. Unfortunately, Mr. FOULKE belongs to no party long enough to entitle him to ask for the fulfilment of political promises. Moreover, the promises, which political parties make in regard to civil service reform, are well known to be rhetorical and mere windy springes to catch, say, 500 votes, if that is

not putting the Mugwump interest too high. Still, this is a week of jollification and rejolding. If a review of the past or prospect of the future can make our Chinese friends truly unhappy, let us not grudge them their unhappiness. Let us leave them to consider the axe and the acts of Max-WELL, Rident ROBERTUS, the tireless and unsparing. Let us leave them to serious cogitations in regard to rotary civil service reform, the species now most approved and fashionable; and while it rotates dizzlly. let us listen between wheel and axe to the really admirable English of Gen. CARL CHURZ showing the progress of form, yet mosning sadly over the retrogressions and backslidings of the same.

Is He a Monarchist?

Mr. CLARK HOWELL makes this surprising statement in a letter addressed to the New York Herald:

"We are now in the seventh week of the new Administration, and the country knows nothing more than it did at its beginning of the policy which is to direct national legislation for the pext four years." The reason for this alleged ignorance is

thus explained by Mr. Howell: "In the mad rush for office the President has had time to do nothing but listen to the importunities of the office seekers and their advocates. It has been a abel of confusion and a frensy of zealous contention the President has been cooped like a chicken, and attacked for seven weeks from every quarter of escape from the White-House. In the mean time-the all-im-

portant work of reform lags, and nothing definite is

promised for the near future." How can there be any uncertainty as to the "policy which is to direct national legislation for the next four years," and why should it be produced simply because during the last seven weeks "the President has had time to do nothing but listen to the importunities of the office seekers and their advocates"?

"The policy which is to direct national legislation for the next four years" was determined last November by a power which is higher than the President's; by the popular will, which made Mr. CLEVE-LAND President to execute its decree. That policy was fully and particularly defined in the Democratic platform ratifled by a great majority of the people at that election, and hence there can be no ignorance as to it in the White House or anywhere outside of the White House, either in "the seventh week" or the two-hundred-and-eighth week of the new Administration.

Here is that policy as thus declared by the popular will:

I. "We pledge the Democratic party, if it b trusted with power" "to the defeat of the Porce bill." No Force bill: no Negro domination. II. "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of

II. "We decire it to be a runnamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." "We denounce the McKiniar Tariff law." and we promise to repeal." No McKintar bill: no Protection III. "We denounce the sham reciprocity" of the Re-

her of prohibitive tariff taxes. IV. "We demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control." "the trusts and combi-nations which are designed to enable capital to escure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the

V. "We hold to the use of both gold and stiver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage," but "the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and n payments of debt" shall be insur-d. No mono-netallism; every dollar of equal intrinsic value with very other dollar.

VI. "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per eont, tax on State bank issues by repealed." No ex-clusively national banking system.

Those are the cardinal features of "the

tion for the next four years," as decreed by the sovereign people last November. The central principle of that policy is the destruction of Protection, root and branch, as unconstitutional, as "a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." and as the basis of a "sham reciprocity," and the cause of unjust and deleterious "trusta and combinations."

How, then, can there be any doubt upon the subject? Does Mr. CLARK HOWELL intend to imply that it is doubtful whether the Democratic party will fulfil its pledges to the people? Nothing has occurred during the seven weeks of Democratic administration in the White House which justifles so infamous an implication.

So far, the Democratic party has had no opportunity to carry out that policy in national legislation. Congress has not been in session. If no office seeker had gone to the White House during these seven weeks the situation would have been the same as it is now. If Mr. CLEVE-LAND had been free to devote every moment of the day to "the great reforms to which the party is irrevocably committed," it would not have been different He is powerless to accomplish the overthrow and destruction of Protection. That demolition must be accomplished by Congress. His power is advisory only, until he is called upon to complete the job by signing the bills for the purpose passed by the

Democratic Congress. During the past seven weeks Mr. CLEVE-LAND has been engaged in selecting Democratic agents for the execution of the Democratic Federal policy decreed by the people. That is both a duty and a prerogative of his office, and when Congress is not in session, as it is not now, its exercise is usually the most important function of his office. If he did not esteem it thus important he would not be devoting so much time to its discharge; for, except as a measure of Democratic policy, changes in the offices are not necessary. The machinery of the Federal Government would go on without them; but, the people having turned over the responsibility of the administration of the Government to the Democratic party, Mr. CLEVELAND is rightly and consequently replacing Republicans with Democrats in the Federal service.

The execution of that commission from the eople and the use of that prerogative Mr. CLARK HOWELL calls "redundant and unnecessary," and he would relieve the President from it in order that he might give his exclusive "attention to the great reforms" which Congress alone has the constitutional power to bring to pass! What is Mr. HOWELL after? Does he want to substitute a monarchy for the republic?

The Buffalo Rumpus.

After a great outery and prolonged disturbance, the opposition to the bill reorganizing the Police Department of Buffalo has simmered down to some resolutions "couched in moderate terms" and the anpointment of a committee of five persons to see what can be done about a matter which the Legislature has already disposed of.

The same sort of trouble which has arisen in Buffalo, has ruffled the course of politics, from time to time, here, and no less recently than in 1889, when a somewhat similar change in the appointment of Police Commissioners was proposed, and was vetoed by Governor Hill. His courage in opposing it did not earn either the honest praise or the grateful acknowledgment of the Mugwumps and malcontents. They are now snapping and barking at the heels of Roswell Pettibone Flower, and he pays no heed to their demonstrations.

It is said that the Police Department of Buffalo needs reorganizing: that its condition has been unsatisfactory, and that the changes which the people of that city desire to have made could not be secured by leaving the nomination of Commissioners in the hands of Mayor Bisnor. However that may be-and the citizens of Buffalo are the only qualified judges of the questionthe Albany Legislature, with Buffalo's representatives participating, passed the bill to change the method of appointment, and the Governor having signed it, it is a law.

It is a law carried through by Democrats, advocated by the Democratic organization of Buffalo, passed by Democratic votes in the Legislature, and signed by a Democratic Governor. The Democratic party is responsible for it. It will gain or lose votes for that reason at the next election, according as it is a wholesome and meritorious measure or an unjust and reprehensible one. It is probably the former. So far as we can see, the burden of evidence clearly indicates that its adoption was in compliance with the views and sentiments of the great mass of the voters in Buffalo. If this be so, it will have a formal and overwhelm-

On the other hand, if the citizens of Buffalo do not approve of what their representatives, executive and legislative, have done in this matter, the remedy is in their own hands. They can withhold their votes from the party and the individuals who have incurred their displeasure. Passing resolutions when the flowers are blooming in the spring, and appointing committees of five to consult with committees of four, to ascertain the sentiments of committees of three, is amateur politics, such as has no place in the American system of representative government.

ing ratification at the polls in November.

The Hon, WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN is Lieutenant-Governor of New York by virtue of a majority of 34,000, registered by the voters at the polls in 1891. In championing this measure of police reform in Buffalo, he has been active and entirely successful. If he and his Democratic assoclates do not know more about the wishes and sentiments of the voters of Buffalo than the amateur Committee of Five can know, it is a very poor showing for the 575,000 Democrats who voted for him less

The Survival of Imposture.

A Convention of the Theosophists, as they call themselves, has been going on at the headquarters of the cult in Madison avenue. It is of interest only as showing the persistency of a movement started in fraud and imposture.

Theosophism was founded by the late Mme. BLAVATSKY, a Russian adventuress and suspected Russian spy, who was shown to be a religious impostor, after a long and thorough investigation by the London Psychical Society. She pretended to be in communication with unseen and supernatural powers and to be capable of performing miracles, but this impartial and scientific inquiry proved that she was nothing more than an audacious trickster, who ridiculed and despised her dupes, of whom the chief was Col. OLCOTT, an American, who is still

a great Theosophist leader. Hence the proceedings of this Convention are of no serious importance as a fact in the news of the day. One of the men prominent in the movement has written to us to deny that there is any direct relation between Buddhism and the BLAVATSKY device of Theosophism. Undoubtedly such is policy which is to direct national legisla- the case. Buddhism is genuine, Theoso-

phism is fraudulent; but whatever religious or philosophical ideas worthy of consideration are discoverable under the trickery of Theosophism, were borrowed by the clever Russian woman from Buddhism. All that deserves respect in it is Buddhistic. The

rest is pure humbug. If, then, there is to be a Buddhist propaganda, let us have the genuine thing, not the sham. But the sham is more attractive to many minds than the real, and hence, so far as Buddhism has gained any foothold at all in this country, it has been almost wholly in the sophisticated form of Theosophism. According to a report read to the Convention, the Theosophists are organized into ten "leagues," and their membership, apparently, comprises altogether a few

hundreds only. So insignificant a movement deserves little attention except as another proof of the persistent life of sham and imposture after they have been exposed thoroughly

and conclusively.

The Governor's Course in the Harris Murder Case.

In 1887 the Legislature of this State passed an act to provide for the summoning of witnesses and the production of books and papers in any matter before the Governor upon an application for Executive clemency. It is under this statute that Mr. GEORGE RAINES has been appointed to conduct the hearing in the case of CARLYLE

W. HARRIS, the convicted murderer. We observe that some of the newspapers call Mr. RAINES a commissioner, but there is no warrant in the statute for this designation. The law simply authorizes the Governor to "appoint a person to conduct a hearing in a matter pertaining to an application for elemency." The compensation of such person is not to exceed ten dollars for each day's actual service. He is authorized to administer oaths, and is required upon the conclusion of the hearing to forward to the Governor without delay the testimony taken before him. Nothing in the statute indicates that he is to render any decision or opinion or to give any advice whatsoever upon the testimony so taken.

It thus appears that so far as his official functions are concerned, the position of Mr. RAINES is not very different from that of a referee appointed to take certain proofs in a case, and to report them to a court without expressing any opinion as to what judicial act should follow. Indeed, it seems extremely doubtful whether he has power to exclude any proof which may be offered before him, however immaterial or irrelevant, and whether his sole duty does not consist in seeing that an accurate record of what the witnesses may say is made and transmitted to the Governor. In fact, he is a sort of supervisory amanuensis, with the power to administer oaths to the witnesses. whose statements are taken down by his hand or in his presence.

We do not see, therefore, that the appointment of Mr. RAINES to perform these functions has any peculiar significance. Any one of a dozen court stenographers in New York might do the work just as well. The responsibility for whatever is done or left undone in the HARRIS case must rest in any event upon the Governor, and upon the Governor alone. It would have been better, perhaps, if he had conducted the hearing in person, instead of delegating this duty to another; for he would then have seen the witnesses himself, and have been able to note their appearance, demeanor, and manner of testifying, and thus to form his own judgment of their credibility.

"Men say that Gop moves slowly, yet will not let a good cause fail. Let them refresh their ploty by a glanco at His ways in history, and reflect that He visits wasted opportunities, not less than wickedness with ruin."

-HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Letter to a Friend in Missouri

A member of the medical fraternity delivered a billous speech before his brethren here last week, in which he demanded that all the members of the Board of Health shall be dectors. As a matter of fact, a purely seientific Board of Health would be far less efficient than a Board such as we now have, of which the President of the Police Commission. A member of the medical fraternity dewhich the President of the Police Commission and other executive functionaries are memhers. The County Medical Society should not listen to a speaker who denounces the Health Board as worthless, and depreciates the ser-

vices of Dr. Edson and his assistants. Some of the doctors have yet another grievance just now. The Medical Record says that Mayor Gilnoy has not appointed any doctor as a member of the committee for the naval colebration, but has chosen lawyers, editors, and business men. This must have been an oversight on the part of the Mayor. Even at this late hour he might strike out from his list the names of two or three of the editors there and replace them with the names of as many of our estimable medicoes. Perhaps the Mayor thought that the editors have more time to spare than the doctors. Perhaps he never even thought of the doctors any more than of the poets or the clothing cutters or the clergy or the K. of L. or the novelists or the picture painters or the letter carriers or others who are not on the Committee of One Hundred. The Medical Record maintains that it was through spitefulness the Mayor left off the physicians, and says "it is undig-nified for him to exhibit his spite against the medical profession in this way." The Medical Record is not a comic paper habitually, but this remark is too funny for a serious dector. Can GILKOY be filled with spite against all the people whom he did not put on the committee? We insist upon gravity in the medical

The memorials of two men of eminence in the history of our country are to be unveiled the week. The monument of Auguson, the great ornithologist, has been raised on the banks of the Hudson, in Trinity Cemetery, upon Amsterdam avenue; the statue of Eurosson, the engineer of Monttor fame, has been erected in Battery Park. If we may judge of these works by the pictures of them that we have seen, they are meritorious. The AUDUBON monument is in the form of a massive Runic cross; the Enceson statue is of bronze, colossal in its proportions. The fund for the Augunon was raised by private subscription: that for the Emcsson was appropriated by the municipality. The designer and sculptor of the Emesson statue was John S. HABTLEY: the sculptor and builder of the AUDUBON monument was HOBERT C. FISHER. Both are New Yorkers.

Both memorials are crected in honor of men worthy and illustrious: AUDUBON, a native of Louisiana; Ericsson, a native of Sweden, an American patriot.

The ceremonies at the unveiling of the memorials will be interesting, and thousands of our citizens will take pleasure in rendering homage to the memory of the two great men. We wish that provision had been made for ceremonials more pompous and picturesque than those that have been provided for.

We are to have yet other statues here within a short time. We are to have NATHAN HALE's statue, at least temporarily, in City Hall Park, The Holland Society has appointed a commites to collect funds for the statue of WILLIAM the Silent, to be erected in Central Park'; the same society has a project for a statue of HENDRICK HUDSON in Riverside Park or elsowhere. We are to receive from Spain Sunon's statue of Columbus for erection in one of our parks at the expense of the New York Genealogical and Biological Society. We shall in Union square. There is a project, of which

our enterprising fellow citizen Mr. C. J. TAYLOR, is the promoter, for the erection of a statue of PETER STUTVESANT the Knickerbocker; and there is also a project for the raising of a statue of Isabella of Spain, about the success of which we are doubtful. We are much interested in the statue of THORWALDSEN, which has been brought to this country, and the funds for the erection of which are to be provided by the Danes here resident. It is the third of those cast in the mould taken from THOR-WALDSEN'S OWN Work. The original is in Copenhagen; one of the casts is in Reiklavik, the capital of Iceland; another is in the Garden Barberini in Rome; and the other is for New York. It is a superb work, worthy of the great Danish sculptor, who lived till near the middle of this century.

We are proud of at least some of the new vorks of art with which the American metropolis is to be adorned.

We congratulate the little band of ladies who have just completed their preparations to enter the Law School of the University of New York. May they graduate with honor and get plenty of practice in the legal profession. Success to them!

of learned ladies who recently graduated in medicine after a course of study in the institution which conferred upon them their degrees. May they have plenty of practice in the medical profession. Success to them! It was after a long and earnest struggle that vomen won the right to study and practise law and medicine in New York. Yet, but a very small number of them have ever taken advantage of the right which they possess. Wo have but few lawyers and but few doctors of the gentle sex. The few lawyers of that sex do not seem to be especially desirous of pleading at the bar; they appear to prefer office practic or engagements to assist the lawyers of the other sex in their offices. Some of the small body of feminine doctors have been success ful in their practice; several of them have an

espect of the whole medical faculty. A generation ago as many women seemed to e anxious to enter the clerical profession as to onter the legal or the medical. Yet, after all these years, how very small is the number of feminine students of theology and feminine preachers. There are several theological institutions in which women can obtain the great title of "Rev.," and several denominations which admit them to the pulpit as ministers. Yet we doubt whether there are more than a score of clergywomen in all this country; and few of these have won any far-echo-

excellent standing in the profession here, and

them is possessed of skill that commands the

mjoy very good incomes. At least one of

The highly endowed women of our country seem to take to literature rather than to law. theology, or medicine. There must be a thousand American women, and perhaps even more, who have written books, and there are certainly thousands of them who carn a livelihood by writing for periodical publications. In the literary vocation, women have no prejudices to encounter; they stand upon their merits.

FORREST AND MACREADY.

Further Reminiscences of the Stage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE un of April 16 appears an article by George Ticknor Curtis, entitled "Macready, the Actor." Mr. Curtis says that he was the intimate friend of Mr. Macready from 1844 until his death in 1873. Mr. Curtis, in defending his friend Mr. Macroady, sits in severe judgment on Edwin Forrest. Will you kindly per mit a friend of Mr. Forrest to speak in his defence and also to correct a few errors in Mr. Curtis's reminiscences?

Mr. Curtis says: "The truth is that the friends of Forrest espoused his quarrel because they knew that he wished to drive Mr. Macready from the American stage. He, in fact, instigated the whole affair. He could have stopped it if he had chosen, but he did

Mr. Curtis save that Mr. Forrest "instigated the whole affair." i. c., the Astor Opera House riot in 1840. Surely no one has ever been able to prove this awful charge against Edwin Forrest, and therefore it is most unjust to say it now. That he could have been able to check his partisans is doubtful. warfare between Forrest and Macready had been fomented through the press, both here

of the leaders of the mob." It cannot be pos sible that Mr. Forrest would do anything so oolish. To believe that Mr. Forrest gave the leaders of the riot checks for sums of money is leaders of the riot checks for sums of money is at variance with common seense, and would require a credulity so incomprehensible that the mere idea of it "out-Herods Herod."

Mr. Curtis also says: "When Forrest acted in Edinburgh. Scotland, Macready was there. It was said that on one night Macready hissed some part of Forrest's performance. I am not aware whether the fact is so or not but if Macready did hiss he certainly exercised a privilege which had been claimed and exercised by ligitish theatrical audiences for several centuries. However the fact was, Forrest believed that Macready had hissed him, and he thereupon determined to crush Macready at the first opportunity. No opportunity occurred until Macready was acting in this country in 1846." Mr. Curtis informs us that this was the beginning of the trouble which ended in riot at the Astor Opers House. Mr. Curtis is entirely wrong. It was not a hiss which started the quarrel, but it was the severe and most unjust one-laught on Mr. Forrest's acting which appeared in the London Examiner, edited by Mr. Foster, a bosom friend of Mr. Macready. Mr. Macready was also part proprieter of the London Examiner, and Forrest naturally supposed that his "friend." Mr. Macready who hissed Mr. Macready was also "criticisms." And, furthermore, it was not Mr. Macready who hissed Mr. Forrest at all, but it was Mr. Forrest who hissed Mr. Macready. He have a listed Mr. Macready was playing Handel. Mr. Forrest hissed Mr. Macready where Handel detects the guilty conscience of the King. Handel's Hoes are:

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,

The large and the conscience of the King. Handel's Hoes are: at variance with common sense, and would re-

Why, let the stricken deer go weep, The hart ungailed play; For some must watch, while some must sleep,

The hart ungalled play; or some must watch, while So runs the world away.

Mr. Macready, while speaking these lines brow his handkerchief in the air and danced threw his handkerchief in the air and danced down the stage, the pas de mouchoù, as Mr. Forrest claid it. Mr. Forrest started the his and the house hissed with him. It was stated in the green room that Mr. Forrest hissed Mr. Macready exclaimed, "No. no; I don' believe it! Forrest is too much of a gentleman to do that." In the eyes of Mr. Macready and his friends Mr. Forrest act was a hoisonous and unpardonable sin. When Mr. Forrest hissed Mr. Macready he thought, as Mr. Curtis does, viz., that it was his privilege.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1893.

Another Campaign Lie Natled.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The charge that Texas legislators play poker every night is answered by the statement that their pay is only \$2 per day.

From the Schoharie Union.
THE NEW YORK BUS is the best newspaper on top of the earth, and it is so because it gives all the news There's a chill down your back,

And a shiver, Which inclines you to think That your liver Is all out of whack, And you take up the slack,

Till your muscles are quite in a quiver There's a frost in the air, And a feeling

Of an apple deprived Of its peeling. And somebow you think You need a large drink Of something that an't congealing

There's a coltness the same In all stages, And a freeze far below All the gauges; But don't go away

It's the Quincy frappe

And, of course, it isn't contagious

SOUTH CAROLINA TAX CASES.

The Supreme Court Denies Sheriff Tyler's

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The South Carolina tax cases were passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the opinion being delivered by Chief Justice Fuller. It came up on the petition of Sheriff Tyler of Aiken county for a writ of habeas corpus to release him from imprisonment under the indgment of the Circuit Court of the United States that he be fined \$500 for contempt. He had seized's train on the South Carolina Railway upon a warrant issued by the State autherities for the collection of taxes which were in controversy. The road was in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Court, and the Sheriff was adjudged guilty of contempt for falling to release the property under order of that court.

Chief Justice Fuller read an opinion conalning much stronger language than is usually found in such documents, denying the any found in such documents, denying the said the seizure of the property by force was unjustifiable, and could not be defended. The claims of the State for traces are not superior to the general rule which makes property placed in the hands of a receiver subject to the orders of the court. They are to be determined in a regular way and in the proper manner. The action of the Circuit Court. Chief Justice Fuller said, was in no sense an action against the State of South Carolina, which, it was contended, could not be maintained under the eleventh smendment to the Constitution. In conclusion, he said the Circuit Court was equipped with the fullest power to protect its dignity and to conforce its mandates, and its use of these powers in the case in point could not be reviewed here. Therefore the petition for a writ of haboas corpus was denied.

The same judgment was announced in the case of Sheriffs liser and Gaipes, who came to the Supreme Court of the United States with Tyler for relief. application of the petitioner for the writ. He We also congratulate the still smaller band

THOSE BROOKLYN FRANCHISES.

No Action to be Taken by the Aldermen Pending Judge Cullen's Decision, Mayor Boody's veto of the resolutions granting certain valuable franchises to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, the City Railroad Company, and the Kings County Electric Rallcoad Company was presented to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, and went over without any discussion. He says: "The objections are that the resolutions fail to provide or the payment to the city for the privileges granted." No further action will probably be

granted." No further action will probably be taken by the Aldermen in reference to the grants pending the result of the injunction proceedings.

Lawyer W. J. Gaynor argued yesterday, before Judgo Cullen in the Supreme Court, in favor of making the temperary injunction granted on Thursday permanent. He contended that the law had been violated, inasmuch as a majority of the preperty owners on the streets affected had not petitioned for the roads, and that proposals had not been advertised from which might come offers of a money consideration. It was the intention, he said, of the Legislature that these franchises should be treated as properly of value, and therefore offers of money must be considered in a lawful way, giving all an opportunity to compete.

Cornoration Counsel Jenks, in opposing the

compete.
Corporation Counsel Jenks, in opposing the motion, contended that the Aldermen had not acted in violation of any provision of the charter. Judge Cullen reserved his decision.

CALLED CALVIN A MURDERER. The Rev. Mr. Sawin of the Troy Presbytery Frees His Mind.

Thoy, April 24.- A meeting of the Troy Presbytery was held in this city to-day to discuss the overtures handed by the General Assembly. During the spirited discussion the Rev. T. P. Sawin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, said he did not wish to be known as a Calvinist, and said:

as a Calvinist, and said;
"I do not like the idea of Calvinism. Calvin was a murderer and a scoundrel. He said many good things and those I will accept, but the Church should be an exponent of the Gespel and not of Calvinism."
The I'reabytery adopted a resolution, overturing the General Assembly at the meeting to occur shortly in Washington to prepare a new short creed, clear, concise, and scriptural in its wording to be used by the Church in harmony with the existing dectrines expressed by the Westminster Confession of Faith.

DR. M'VICKAR NOT A CANDIDATE,

He Declines to Be Considered for the Su ROSTON, April 24.—The Broad Churchmen of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts met at the diocesan house this afternoon to discuss the matter of a successor to Bishop Phillips Brooks. A telegram was received from the Rev. Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia saying that

THE HOEY SALE

Large Attendance-Good Prices Paid for Vases and Sevres Ware.

The second day of the auction sale of the John Hoey collection at the American Art Galleries was marked by large attendance, brisk bidding, and good prices. The articles sold were enamelled glassware. French lamps, and Sevres and other percelains. The articles that brought the highest prices were:

No. 350-Two vases of fevres porcelain, with figures representing architecture and painting by Demon-cenux, \$400.

No. 356-Two urn-shaped Sevres vases, with figure, by Perfevre, \$700. No 350—Two urn-shapes served as the served was of laps possible for the served was of laps as the served was of laps as the served was the se licey, \$782.564

No. 366-Tall Revres vars, with cover of royal blue, with gold ornamentation and figure medallions, painted by Grinard, \$190.

No. 367-Two Sevres vares, with a figure and floral ambject, painted by A. Magim, \$610

The sales for the afternoon aggregated \$8,483,25.

PORTENTS IN THE SKY. Swords and Battles and "Chicage" Shown In the Clouds.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir. I am one of those

who are looking for "That Blessed Hope," and as I have received information from your paper I shall send you one item on the signs of the times During the last week of March I saw many super natural signs of war. I saw in the clouds in the West, directly after sunset one exching, a faming sword some twenty-five or thirty yards long it remained only a short time and vanished. A few evenings after I saw in the same place something like a battledeld, with decaying corpses, and wild beas's, wolves, dogs, and birds of prey eating them apparently. I also saw armies, infantry and cavairy, marching from North and South meeting together, and a stretcher twenty-live or thirty yards long, and of an oval shape, between the armies.

The third of April in the aftermon about 4 o'clock I saw the name Gi H S ST. Christ, in large Roman capitals in a straight line under the sam, and down under the right hand corner the fights lesser, and down under the right hand corner the fights lesser. On Theeday, the 18th linet, i saw about 4 o'clock P. M. in black leiters across the North the words. 'Chicago Fair, August Sh. 'Shicago was in large printed or Roman letter and seemed hierer dwith a cound over it, and was breit legitle, while the words "Fair August Sh, where merript and heautifully written, I looked for the date of the war, but it was not there, it only remained a short time, not more than ten minimuse after I read at you will have to interpret the meaning. I have saw the same after non-just before the Chicago can what we think the aim of the kattle of "Armageddom." We are having great storms here.

Moyrener, Highland Co., Va., April 22. and birds of prey eating them apparently

Mendleancy and Blackmail

To the Entran or Tau Sun-Sic: I want to thank you for the editor at on "Newspaper Men and Neudi-caney." Moreover, I am glad it was in Tau Sun. All newspaper men said Tau Sun. I am weary and disnewspaper men real Tox FUN. I am weary and dis-guated with all this briggary and blackmail. We had some of it have recently. Actors, proprietors of hotels, floriest, brewers, all sorts of men, and some women, too, were compelled to give their time, their services, their goods autitier money for what was called a Press Club benefit. As a member of the National Press Club. I am ashamed even yet of that nerformers. I am ashamed even yet of that performance Here, as steamhere, self-respecting newspaper men are not as numerous as they should be. What you any coverable whole question. You please

me immensely and that a why I send you a line of thanks for your service to the newspaper profession, and of congratulation for the vigor and style of your Washington, April 24.

A Place for Mojor Dunwoody.

washington. April 24.—Secretary shorton has appointed Major H. H. C. Dunwoody Assistant Chief of the Weather Bureau, vice Major S. S. Rockwood, resigned, to take effect May I. Major Dunwoody has been connected with the Weather Bureau for many years, having been promoted under Gen. Greely.

Mrs. Sarah Fein of 134 Eidridge street in value for Sycar-old daughtor Dora a box of butter to promote the pure of the pure

WARRINGTON, April 24. - Secretary Morton has

PLOPERS STOP AN EXPRESS TRAIN. Passengers Take Their Part and Appears

the Angry Conductor. Mr. A. Austin Smith, general agent of the Albemarle Paper Company of Richmond, Va., who has an office at 140 Nassau street, came in from Richmond on the Southern Espress over the Pennsylvania line on Saturday. Mr. Smith told a Sun reporter yesterday that his train was stopped about fifty miles south of Washington by a runaway couple analogs to get to Washington to be married. The train leaves Richmond about 9 A. M. and makes no stop between Bichmond and Washington. On

Saturday morning the train was behind time and was running at a very high rate of spend, When the train was about two and a half miles from Guines, a small station in Spottalmost threw the passengers over the reals in ing was seen but a wilderness of pine brush. Men, women, and children tumbled over one another in the rush to get out. In the milist

another in the rush to get out. In the misse of the rush a big awkward young farmer was seen assisting a pretty blushing, back indied, and blue-eyed girl upon the train. The girl looked to be 17 years old and the young farmer about 21. The couple walked into the train and took a seat together. This reassured the passengers and they began to get abourd again.

As soon as the train had stopped the conductor had rushed forward to the engine, and he now came back in a fuming rage. Twenty of the passengers who lottered around the conductor explained that the engineer had shape due to respect to the train because he saw the two young tequal in the middle of the track waving one are in the middle of the track waving one are in the middle of the other a white handscreher. When the engineer pulled up the couple sai nothing but pointed up the track and walked by him. The engineer sent the fireman some distance ahead, but he could find no sign of danger.

"Get right out of here. What do you mean

by him. The engineer sent the fireman some distance ahead, but he could find no sign of danger.

"Get right out of here. What do you mean by stopping this train anyway?" shouted that any stopping this train anyway?" shouted that any stopping this train anyway?" shouted that any stopping the stopping to washing-farmer, "and we are just going to Washing-farmer, "and we are just going to Washing-ton to link up. I ain't never been on your train before. Cap'n, and now I am here I am going to stay, an'you have just got me to lick, we had to git away from Jennie's old man some way, and the quickest way I knowed of was to stop this here train and git on board. I ain't trying to heat you, and here's your money to pay for our ride."

The conductor called his brakemen, and the brawny young farmer squared himself for a fight. The girl burst into tears. Then a motherly looking old lady said it was a shame, and took the young girl in her arms and toil the conductor ho was a bad man. The passengers began to plead with the conductor rouse, and the married. At first the conductor refused. All the passengers began to take the side of the runnway couple, and the conductor refused. All the passengers began to take the side of the runnway couple, and the conductor refused. As a spile as is e reached up and pulled the bell cord to signal the engineer to go ahead. Satisfied that they were well on their way to be married, the young girl dried her tears and began to laugh and the young larmer told his fellow passengers how he had come to run away.

"Her father is a well-to-do farmer." he said,

began to laugh and the young larmer told his fellow passengers how he had come to run away.

"Her father is a well-to-do farmer," he said, "and didn't want her to marry because he thoughther too young, and he lowed that I was too young, too, and might get to drinking yet. I have got a hundred agree of land mysolf and two yoke of oxen, and I just made up my mind that I wasn't going to let the old man euchrome out of Jennie any longer. She lives about two miles from the railroad track. She left home this morning in her Sunday clothes, telling her folks she was going to Fredericksburg to spend the night with a 'riend. I met her about a half-mile out and we came right over here and stopped this here train in the brush. I would be glad for you all to stop over and see the weddin, and I will set 'em up to a spanking good supper, too, after we are married sure and tight."

The passengers all declined the gracious invitation, and Mr. Smith and some friends of his took the young courple back to the dining car and treated them to the best lunched the could be provided. All the passengers wished them long life and happiness when they disembarked at Washington. Mr. Smith thinks the young man gave assumed names.

AMERICAN EXPRESS LOSES ITS CASE The Court Cannot Enforce its Confract with the New England Ratiroad.

The temporary injunction obtained by the American Express Company preventing the New York and New England Railroad Company and the United States Express Company rom interfering with the plaintiff's business on the railroad, has been dissolved by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

The Judge says that the contract between the American Express Company and the railroad company is of such a nature that specific performance of it could not be enforced, and, as he does not believe the action can be main-tained, an injunction will not lie. He says the contract is such that a court would have to supervise its execution continually, and no single decree for its enforcement would pre-

vail.

He reviews at length the provisions of the contract, with its qualifications, that could not be enforced. For instance, the road agrees to put on additional cars when necessary to put on additional cars when necessary to transport the expressage of plaintiff when this will not interfere with the passenger ser-vice. The expressmen are also to get the asvice. The expressmen are also to get the as-sistance of the railroad employees when that will not interfere with their other duties.

PLEASE MULTIPLY MY TAX BY FIFE. A Citizen Who Startled President Barker of the Tax Commission Yesterday. The offices of the Tax Department were

filled vesterday with persons who came to swear off their personal tax. The monotonous request to reduce assessments and the routine filing of affidavits to the effect that the affiant owed more than he possessed was interrupted when a well-known citizen sat down beside President Barker and astonished him by naking to have his personal tax increased.

He had had his assessment reduced last year on the plea that his business had been very had and that he was really not worth what the Commissioners had assessed him at. President Barker had expected a request for a further reduction. Instead of that the same amounced that his husiness had improved during the year, and that he is new worth at least five times as much as he paid on last year. He wanted to pay taxes on five times as much.

The desire of this gentleman, whose name President Barker refused to divulge, was gratified. His assessment was increased as requested, and he stands alone on the records. when a well-known citizen put down beside

TRUCK OWNERS WAKE UP. 18,000 Licensed Vehicles, of Which Only 19

Have Street-stable Permit Applications for permits to store trucks and other vehicles in the streets have been iing in at the office of Mayor's Marshal Janual Engelbard. The hearing on the charges " the City Club against Commissioner Brennan a week ago was the first intimation to the owners of many vehicles which are nightly stored on the city's navements that their religing stock so disposed is liable to conjecute a and sale, and that the only way to prevent such conflication is to secure a permit from the Mayor. Formits may be granted to likened veinclos only. Of these there are over liable public carts, trucks, and drays, 4,500 marchandise wagons, 2,000 express wagons, as many junk wagons, and 1,500 dirt carts. These, or the major part of them, are stored in the streets. Only twelve have had permit. Before a permit can be granted there must be a hearing before the Mayor's Marchal, at which owhers of premises in front of which it is proposed to store the vehicles may juriest if they desire, such a hearing will be held to morrow.

Unlicensed vehicles, if found on the pavement, are liable to seizure. stored on the city's pavements that their

OUR WRECKED SCOWS STUCK FAST A New York Official Arrested for Lighten

ing Them on South Beach. Charles P. Anderson, who superintends the final disposition of the refuse collected by our Street Cleaning Department, was arrested and fined \$5 by a Staten Island Justice of the Pence on Sunday, at the instance of the Stapleton Board of Health. He was trying, with a gang of Italian laborers, to get off the seven seews which were grounded on South liench is the sterm I riday night. To do this he was one got to higher the secws by throwing over a some of the refuse with which they were set. Jermesion to do this was given in the right of the r pieto, marto, popular production and posterday that commissioner Brennan said yesterday that universe the department is allowed to light a the scows, it will cost the city \$500 to get them

One of the Ways of Childhood.

Mrs. Barab Fein of 134 Eldridge street gave